The spaces permit the anterior and posterior capsules to fuse together by fibrosis after the intraocular lens has been inserted into the bag and the loops have been compressed. This fusion firmly fixes the intraocular lens in the bag and prevents its dislocation should it become necessary to open the posterior capsule with a Y.A.G. Laser at a later date.

FIG. **4** shows an embodiment in which both ends of the haptic loops **16A**, and **16B** are anchored to the anchor plate **14**. Loop **16A** is notched for insertion purposes.

FIG. **5** shows an embodiment in which each end of the haptic anchor plate **14A** is notched to receive the end of the corresponding haptic **16**. The haptics are pushed all the way into the notches when the intraocular lens is placed in the bag, and partially into the notches when the lens is placed in the Sulcus.

The invention provides, therefore, an improved intraocular lens/anchor plate combination which enables haptic members to be attached to the lens without any reduction in the optic region, and which exhibits other distinct advantages set forth above.

It will be appreciated that while particular embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, modifications may be made. It is intended in the claims to cover all modifications which come within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. An intraocular lens comprising: a disc-shaped central optic member; a haptic anchor plate attached to said optic member in essentially co-planar relationship therewith, said haptic anchor plate having a width essentially equal to the diameter of said optic member and a length greater than the diameter of said optic member so that said anchor plate extends radially outwardly from said optic member at opposite ends thereof, the length of said haptic anchor plate corresponding to the transverse dimension of the capsule bag in the eye of the recipient into which the lens is intended to be inserted to hold the lens in said capsular bag, and said haptic anchor plate being sufficiently rigid to resist deformation when fibrosis of the capsular bag occurs; and a pair of arcuate resilient haptic members attached to said anchor plate at opposite ends thereof to be compressed down adjacent to the end edges of the haptic anchor plate when the lens is positioned in the capsular bag of the eye of the recipient, and to spring outwardly from the ends of the haptic anchor plate when the lens is positioned in the sulcus of the eye of the recipient for positioning said intraocular lens in the sulcus.

2. The intraocular lens defined in claim **1**, in which said haptic loop members are formed of polypropylene.

3. The intraocular lens defined in claim **1**, in which said optic member is formed of hydroxyethylmethylmethacrylate.

4. The intraocular lens defined in claim **1**, in which said optic member and said anchor plate are formed of a hard rigid plastic material.

5. The intraocular lens defined in claim **1**, in which said haptic members are formed of polyamide.

6. The intraocular lens defined in claim **1**, in which said optic member and said anchor plate are formed of silicone.

7. The intraocular lens defined in claim **1**, in which the edges of said haptic anchor plate at the respective ends thereof have grooves formed therein to receive the arcuate haptic member when the haptic members are compressed down into the grooves by the capsular bag.

8. An intraocular lens comprising: an optic portion; a haptic anchor plate extending radially outwardly from said optic portion at diametrically opposite ends thereof and attached thereto, said haptic anchor plate having a length corresponding to the transverse dimension of the capsular bag of the eye of the recipient into which the lens is intended to be inserted to hold the lens in said capsular bag, and said haptic plate being sufficiently rigid to resist deformation when fibrosis of the capsular bag occurs; and a pair arcuate resilient haptic members attached to said anchor plate at opposite ends thereof to be compressed down adjacent to the end edges of the haptic anchor plate when the lens is positioned in the capsular bag of the eye of the recipient, and to spring outwardly from the ends of the haptic anchor plate when the lens is positioned in the sulcus of the eye of the recipient for positioning said intraocular lens in said sulcus.

9. The intraocular lens defined in claim **8**, in which said optic portion is formed of foldable plastic material.

10. The intraocular lens defined in claim **8**, in which said haptic members are formed of a resilient plastic material.

11. The intraocular lens defined in claim **8**, which is configured so that a space is provided between each of the haptic members and the anchor plate when the lens is inserted into the capsular bag to permit the anterior and posterior capsules of the eye to fuse together through said space by fibrosis and firmly fix the lens in the eye.

12. The intraocular lens defined in **8**, in which each of said haptic members is attached at both ends to said anchor plate.

13. The intraocular lens defined in claim **8**, in which each of said haptic members is staked at one end only to said anchor plate.

14. The intraocular lens defined in claim **13**, in which each end of said anchor plate is notched to receive the free end of the correspondence haptic member.

15. The intraocular lens is defined in claim **8**, in which the edges of the haptic plate at the respective ends thereof have grooves formed therein to receive the arcuate haptic members when the haptic members are compressed down into grooves by the capsular bag.

16. The intraocular lens defined in claim **1**, in which said optic member and said anchor plate are formed of a flexible optical material such as Hydroxyethylmethylmethacrylate.

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